

FILED

OCT 01 2013

MICHAEL E. KUNZ, Clerk
By _____ Dep. Clerk

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GABRIEL AL-KERNI

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Plaintiffs

CIVIL ACTION

Vs.

No.: 13-CV-

3731

THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICER THOMAS LICARDELLO, BADGE NO. 4383
OFFICER BRIAN REYNOLDS, BADGE NO. 4268
AND POLICE OFFICERS JOHN DOE NUMBERS 1
THROUGH TEN, BADGE NUMBERS UNKNOWN

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Defendants

COMPLAINT

I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Plaintiffs bring this action under 42 U.S.C. §1983 seeking redress for the extraordinary misconduct of Philadelphia police officers who used improper and unconstitutional means to secure search warrants by deception and misrepresentation, to forcibly enter private property, search persons and property, and subject citizens to unlawful arrest, unreasonable force, and unlawful detention. The actions and conduct of the defendant officers were the result of policies, practices, customs, and deliberate indifference on the part of defendant the City of Philadelphia, including the failure to take disciplinary and remedial action against the defendant officers and other Philadelphia police officers despite documented records of misconduct and abuses of authority.

II. JURISDICTION

2. This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sections 1983. Jurisdiction is founded upon 28 U.S.C. §§1331 and 1343(1), (3), (4) and the aforementioned statutory provision. Plaintiffs further invoke the supplemental jurisdiction of this Court under 28 U.S.C. §1337(a) to adjudicate state law claims.

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III. PARTIES

3. Plaintiff, Gabriel Al-Kerni, is an adult citizen of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

4. Plaintiffs was at all times relevant to this action in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

5. Defendant the City of Philadelphia, is a municipality of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and owns, operates, manages, directs and controls the Philadelphia Police Department which employs Defendants Kapusniak, Spicer, Betts, Speiser, Otto, Jackson, Holts, and Haggans.

6. Defendants Liciardello and Reynolds ("the defendant officers") are police officer for the Philadelphia Police Department acting under color of state law. The defendant officers are being sued in their individual capacities.

7. Defendants, John Doe, Number One through Ten, are factitious names of individuals heretofore unascertained that were at all times relevant to this Complaint, Police Officers for the City of Philadelphia and acted under the color of state law. They are being sued in their individual capacity.

8. At all relevant times, all defendants were acting in concert and conspiracy and their actions deprived the plaintiffs of their constitutional and statutory rights.

9. At all times referred to herein, Defendants, acted under color of the laws, statutes ordinances, regulations, policies, customs, and usages of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the City of Philadelphia and the Police Department of the City of Philadelphia, and pursuant to their authority as police officers of the City of Philadelphia and its police department.

IV. FACTS

10. For more than twenty years, Philadelphia police officers assigned to various narcotics units have engaged in a pattern and practice of securing search warrants based on fraud and misrepresentation, the misuse of informants, the improper execution of search warrants, the falsification of evidence, the destruction and theft of personal property, and related misconduct.

11. Defendant City of Philadelphia has failed to take appropriate remedial measures to prevent misconduct of this nature.

12. In fact, in January 2009, the Philadelphia Police Department adopted a written policy essentially covers up the type of misconduct at issue in this action. That policy requires supervisors to remove from all police paperwork the names of police witnesses who possess exculpatory information. In pertinent part, that policy states:

Platoon commanders will be required to review and initial all arrest and investigative reports, including PARS reports¹, to ensure that only those officers/investigators who are necessary for the successful outcome of the case are listed.

(See Memorandum (09-01)(the "Policy"), §III. A. (1), attached as Exhibit "A.")

The meaning of the phrase "successful outcome" is so obvious that it is not defined further. *Id.*

Pursuant to the Policy, Police supervisors are required to remove from all police paperwork the names of any police officer that witnessed events, which would be useful by a defendant in a criminal case, because such officers would not "ensure" a "successful outcome." In other words, the City of Philadelphia, by and through its Police Department, has adopted a written policy to enforce a code of silence or "blue code," which prohibits Officers from intervening or providing truthful information against constitutional violations and other unlawful misconduct committed by their fellow Officers.

13. On or about October 26, 2011, the defendant officers stopped plaintiff in a store and demanded that he "give up his people."

14. When plaintiff told the defendant officers that he did not know what they were talking about, the defendant officers physically assaulted plaintiff, dislocating his shoulder, and then placed plaintiff in the trunk of their vehicle and drove him around stopping every so often to open the trunk to ask plaintiff if he was ready to "give up his people."

15. One of the times the defendant officers stopped to ask plaintiff if he was ready, the defendant officers were eating a cheese steak that they had picked up while they were giving plaintiff "a ride."

¹ As the Court may be aware, the arrest and investigative reports, including PARS reports, are the police paperwork that is typically provided to an accused in a criminal case. It is this police paperwork that helps an accused identify, among others, police witnesses.

16. At some point in time, the plaintiff could hear his mom speaking with the defendant officers who told her that they had a warrant to search her house.

17. When the search of the house revealed no contraband, the defendant officers planted drugs on plaintiff and claim they recovered similar drugs from an old scooter that was parked in front of his mom's house.

18. This search warrant was issued by a Philadelphia Bail Commissioner and was predicated on an affidavit of probable cause sworn to by one of the defendant officers.

19. The affidavit of probable cause contained allegations that were false and the affiant and the other defendant officers knew or had reason to know of the falsity of these allegations.

20. The misrepresentations contained in the affidavit of probable cause were material to the probable cause determination made by the judicial officer who authorized the search; indeed, without these allegations, the affidavit of probable cause contains no cause or reason to search the premises.

21. The actions of the affiant in submitting materially false information in an affidavit of probable cause for a search warrant was part of a practice and custom of the defendant officers and other officers in the Philadelphia Police Department to secure search warrants based on false information.

22. The defendant officers disregarded proper police practices regarding the use of search warrants and these actions led to the improper conduct in this case.

23. Then, defendant officers, without cause or justification, arrested plaintiff, who was handcuffed and transported to a police station where he was unlawfully detained for an extended period.

24. The defendant officers, without cause or justification, and through the fabrication of evidence, caused plaintiff to be charged with possession with intent to deliver a controlled substance and related offenses.

25. As a result of the actions and conduct of the defendant officers, the plaintiff was compelled at considerable expense to retain the services of criminal defense attorney.

26. As a result of the actions and conduct of the defendant officers, plaintiff incurred other financial losses.

27. The defendant officers, acting in concert and conspiracy, caused the plaintiff to be unlawfully arrested, subjected to false criminal charges, malicious prosecution and prolonged detention by falsifying information in the search warrant affidavit, failing to disclose to prosecutors the fact that the information provided to the judicial officer in support of the search warrant was false and misleading, fabricating evidence to support the claim that the plaintiffs were involved in criminal activity, and failing to disclose other exculpatory evidence regarding these criminal charges.

28. On May 14, 2013, the criminal charges brought against plaintiff were withdrawn on the application of the District Attorney of Philadelphia County.

29. Plaintiffs did not commit any offenses against the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the United States or the City of Philadelphia, or engage in any action which justified the actions of all defendants.

30. The unlawful searches, use of force and detentions in this case were the direct result of all defendants' pattern, practice and custom of subjecting citizens such as the plaintiffs to search, force and detention in the absence of probable cause.

31. The defendant officers acted willfully, deliberately, maliciously or with reckless disregard of the plaintiff's constitutional and statutory rights.

32. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of all defendants, the plaintiff suffered and continues to suffer physical and psychological harms, pain and suffering, damage to reputation, some or all of which may be permanent, as well as financial losses.

33. All defendants engaged in the aforesaid conduct for the purpose of violating the plaintiff's constitution rights by subjecting the plaintiffs to unlawful searches, unreasonable force, and prolonged detention.

34. The actions and conduct of the defendant officers were caused by a policy, practice and custom of defendant City of Philadelphia of failing, with deliberate indifference, to supervise, monitor, and properly train narcotics officers with respect to (a) their duty to provide only truthful information in securing search and arrest warrants, (b) their duty to ensure that

relationships and dealings with confidential informants are in accord with Police Department policy and constitutional commands, (c) their duty to disclose exculpatory evidence in criminal cases, (d) their duty not to undertake arrests in the absence of lawful grounds, (e) their duty to provide accurate and truthful information to the prosecutor's office, (f) their duty to report and disclose misconduct and illegal actions of other police officers, (g) the proper execution of search warrants, and in particular prohibitions on searches that go beyond those authorized by warrant, and/or involve the destruction or theft of property or evidence, and (h) the fabrication of evidence against an accused to justify their illegal actions and conduct.

35. Defendant City of Philadelphia has failed to properly discipline the defendant officers and other officers in the Police Department in cases involving violations of rights of civilians, including cases of improper searches, seizures, arrests, and prosecutions, thereby causing the violations in this case.

36. Defendant City of Philadelphia has adopted an official written policy to ensure that civilians do not discover the names of police witnesses who possess exculpatory information and that those police witnesses do not come forward.

37. The above described actions of all of the defendants caused the violations of plaintiff's rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment as alleged in this Complaint.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

38. The allegations set forth in paragraphs one through thirty-seven inclusive, are incorporated herein as if fully set forth.

39. As a direct and proximate result of all defendants' conduct, committed under color of state law, Defendants deprived Plaintiff of her rights, privileges and immunities under the laws and the Constitution of the United States; Plaintiff's right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, excessive force, false arrest, false imprisonment, verbal abuse, to be secure in ones' person and property, and to due process and equal protection of law. As a result, the plaintiffs suffered and continue to suffer harm in violation of his rights under the laws and Constitution of the United States, in particular the Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments thereof, and 42 U.S.C. §1983.

40. As a direct and proximate result of the malicious and outrageous conduct of Defendants, the plaintiffs sustained injuries, emotional harm, loss of liberty and financial losses, all to their detriment and harm.

41. The acts of the defendant officers as aforesaid were wanton, malicious and oppressive, thus entitling plaintiff to an award of punitive damages against the defendants in their individual capacities.

42. Defendant City of Philadelphia has encouraged, tolerated, ratified and has been deliberately indifferent to the following patterns, practices and customs and to the need for more or different training, supervision, investigation or discipline in the areas of:

- a. Unlawful detentions and unlawful arrests by police officers;
- b. The proper exercise of police powers, including but not limited to the use of false information to obtain search warrants, fabrication of evidence, unlawful arrest, malicious prosecution and unlawful detention;
- c. The monitoring of officers whom it knew or should have known were suffering from emotional and/or psychological problems that impaired their ability to function as officers;
- d. The failure to identify and take remedial or disciplinary action against police officers who were the subject of prior civilian or internal complaints of misconduct;
- e. Police officers' use of their status as police officers to employ the use of unlawful arrest, or to achieve ends not reasonably related to their police duties;
- f. Police officers' use of their status as police officers to employ the use of unlawful arrest, invoke the Code of Silence, or to achieve ends not reasonably related to police duties;
- g. The failure of police officers to follow established policies, procedures, directives and instructions regarding the securing of search warrants and the use of arrest powers under such circumstances as presented in this case;

- h. The implementation of a policy that removes from police paperwork the names of police witnesses who possess exculpatory information;
- i. The refusal of police officers to intervene when other officers violate the rights of citizens in their presence;
- j. The failure to identify and take remedial or disciplinary action against units of officers assigned to narcotics investigations in light of repeated instances of misconduct over a period of many years as alleged in this Complaint; and
- k. The refusal of police officers to report or provide information concerning the misconduct of other police officers, a policy, custom, or practice known as the "Code of Silence."

43. Defendant City of Philadelphia failed to properly train, supervise or discipline officers assigned to narcotics units of the Philadelphia Police Department who have engaged over a period of many years in systemic abuses of authority, including but not limited to (a) the duty to provide only truthful information in securing search and arrest warrants, (b) the duty to ensure that relationships and dealings with confidential informants are in accord with Police Department policy and constitutional commands, (c) the duty to disclose exculpatory evidence in criminal cases, (d) their duty not to undertake arrests in the absence of lawful grounds, (e) the duty to provide accurate and truthful information to the prosecutor's office, (f) the duty to report and disclose misconduct and illegal actions of other police officers, (g) the improper execution of search warrants, and in particular prohibitions on searches that go beyond those authorized by the warrant, and/or involve the destruction or theft of property or evidence, and (h) the fabrication of evidence against an accused to justify their illegal actions and conduct.

44. Defendant City of Philadelphia failed to properly sanction or discipline officers, who are aware of and conceal and/or aid and abet violations of constitutional rights of individuals by other Philadelphia Police Officers and, in fact, adopted an official policy, which encourages such conduct, thereby causing and encouraging Philadelphia police, including the defendant officers in this case, to violate the rights of citizens such as plaintiff.

45. Defendant City of Philadelphia is deliberately indifferent to the need to train, supervise and discipline police officers. The Internal Affairs Division (IAD) of the Philadelphia Police Department (PPD) fails to provide an internal disciplinary mechanism that imposes meaningful disciplinary and remedial actions in the following respects;

- a. There are excessive and chronic delays in resolving disciplinary complaints;
- b. There is a lack of consistent, rational and meaningful disciplinary and remedial actions;
- c. There is a failure to effectively discipline substantial numbers of officers who were found to have engaged in misconduct.
- d. The PPD's internal investigatory process has fallen below accepted practices and is arbitrary and inconsistent;
- e. The PPD discipline, as practiced, is incident based rather than progressive. Thus, repeat violators are not being penalized in proportion to the number of violations.
- f. The conduct of IAD investigations demonstrates that PPD internal affairs personnel are not adequately trained and supervised in the proper conduct of such investigations;
- g. A global analysis of IAD's investigatory procedures indicates a pattern of administrative conduct where the benefit of the doubt is given to the officer rather than the complainant;
- h. There are serious deficiencies in the quality of IAD investigations and the validity of the IAD findings and conclusions;
- i. The PPD lacks an effective early warning system to identify, track and monitor "problem" officers;
- j. Despite the fact that several of the defendant officers had amassed an exceptionally large number of serious misconduct complaints, the officers stayed well below the radar or an early warning system;
- k. Despite numerous prior complaints against several of the defendant officers, the PPD took no meaningful disciplinary or remedial actions;
- l. Despite numerous prior complaints against several of the defendant officers, the PPD took no meaningful steps to more closely monitor, retrain and supervise the other officers;
- m. IAD frequently fails to interview available eyewitnesses to incidents involving citizen complaints of misconduct. The interviews that are conducted by IAD are below acceptable standards of police practice and fail to address key issues in the cases; and,

- n. IAD fails to acknowledge the disproportionate and extreme use of force used by police officers in the investigation of citizen complaints and fails to properly categorize the police officers' misconduct in those cases as an impermissible use of force.

46. Defendants have by the above described actions deprived the plaintiff of rights secured by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution in violation of 42 U.S.C. §1983.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
SUPPLEMENTAL STATE CLAIMS

47. The allegations set forth in paragraphs one through forty-seven inclusive, are incorporated herein as if fully set forth.

48. The acts and conduct of all Defendants alleged in the above cause of action constitute false arrest/false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, negligent infliction of emotional distress, outrageous conduct causing emotional distress, defamation, and invasion of privacy—casting in false light under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and this Court has supplemental jurisdiction to hear and adjudicate these claims.

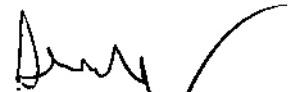
WHEREFORE, the plaintiff respectfully requests the following relief:

- a. Compensatory damages as to all defendants;
- b. Punitive damages as to the individual defendants;
- c. Reasonable attorney's fees and costs as to all defendants;
- d. Such other declaratory and further relief as appears reasonable and just; and
- e. A jury trial as to each defendant and as to each count.

Dated: September 30, 2013



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EXHIBIT “A”



PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM (09-01)

(01-28-09)

SUBJECT: OVERTIME MANAGEMENT

I. POLICY

A. Managing overtime costs are an essential element of supervisory and management responsibilities. The underlying goal of these procedures is to use overtime only when necessary; not to impede legitimate policing and investigative work. The following measures for all personnel in the Philadelphia Police Department (PPD) shall be implemented immediately. The purpose of these Department-wide procedures is to achieve uniformity in performance of our public service mission and to provide consistency in determining the need, use, distribution and management of overtime usage and in accordance with Directive 99 – "Overtime Pay and Compensatory Time" and Directive 13 – "Court Notices and Subpoenas."

II. PROCEDURES FOR NON-COURT OVERTIME

- A. Following the end of each pay period, the Administrative Service Bureau shall provide an overtime monitoring report to each unit detailing the use of overtime by type. A department summary will be provided to the Police Commissioner.
- B. The responsibilities set forth below outline general guidelines and procedures applicable to all police personnel receiving non-court overtime compensation, including but not limited to arrest, investigative and administrative overtime. These guidelines and procedures do not pertain to overtime used for special events or federally-funded task forces, unless otherwise ordered.
- C. Staffing should be planned so that most cases require only essential overtime. When significant and recurring overtime is required, other alternatives should be considered such as redistribution of workload, postponement of the work, or the use of temporary help. Overtime pay should not be used as a means to provide supplemental pay to an employee.
- D. Personnel members on less than full-duty status are not normally eligible for non-court overtime compensation. Exceptions may be requested through the chain of command for approval by the Deputy Commissioner for Organizational Support Services.



- E. Commanders/Managers shall be responsible for approving non-court overtime for employees within their respective unit, division or bureau. Approval may only be delegated in the manner listed below.
1. The Commanding Officer/Manager may give discretion to Platoon Commanders to approve discretionary overtime for two (2) hours.
 2. The Commanding Officer must approve all overtime greater than two (2) hours and up to six (6) hours.
 3. The Divisional Commanders (Inspector) must approve all discretionary overtime greater than six (6) hours.
- F. Commanders/Managers shall approve all overtime assignments prior to overtime being worked by police personnel. Advance authorization is required for overtime usage, unless exigent public safety and/or emergency conditions exist which necessitate approval after overtime usage has occurred.
- G. The Request to Work Non-Court Overtime Form (75-57) shall be available to all employees within each unit, and be completed by the employee working overtime.
1. Upon written approval (signature) by the respective Commanders, or designee as outlined above, for each unit, the Request to Work Non-Court Overtime Form (75-57) shall be attached to the Daily Attendance Record (DAR).
 2. Commanding Officers will collect, maintain and store all Overtime Authorization Forms in a manner consistent with the retention of the DARs as defined in Directive 115 – "Records Retention and Disposition Protocol."
- H. Commanders/Managers shall be provided with a report at the end of each pay period for the purposes of monitoring and reviewing the use of overtime. Corrective action shall be taken as appropriate to ensure the appropriate use of overtime. This is an essential managerial task, and must be done in conjunction with the approval process for all employees within each respective unit.

III. PROCEDURES FOR COURT OVERTIME

- A. Commanders/Managers shall also be responsible for reviewing and monitoring all court overtime for all employees in their respective units.
1. Platoon commanders will be required to review and initial all arrest and investigative reports, including PARS reports, to ensure that only those officers/investigators who are necessary for the successful outcome of the case are listed.

2. All reports should clearly articulate the facts and circumstances of each case. Platoon commanders are responsible for ensuring that reports comprehensively capture the exact actions relevant to that case for each personnel member listed, including the supervisor.
- B. Supervisors shall ensure that they are directing an investigation appropriately and not placing themselves in a position that will require their testimony at a later date. A supervisor shall, upon receipt of any court notices requesting his/her presence, make this court notice known to his/her Commanding Officer.
- C. Assigned investigative supervisors maintain the overall responsibility for case management, including the number of police personnel involved in each case. When feasible, the lead investigator, or co-investigator, will assume responsibility for handling multiple components of each case, including collecting physical evidence, writing property receipts, taking statements, and assuming the role of affiant on the search or arrest warrant. The narrative description included on all search or arrest warrants should match these assigned roles and responsibilities.
- D. All court notices, especially Preliminary Hearings, will be reviewed by platoon supervisors to determine whether the subpoenaed member is necessary. Attention should also be paid to the number of personnel subpoenaed for a particular case as well as the number of consecutive days personnel are required to attend the same case.
 1. Whenever there appears to be unnecessary personnel requested on a case, the supervisor will contact the Overtime Management Unit (215-685-3674 or 75) to refer the case for their review.
 2. Whenever there are six (6) or more personnel subpoenaed on the same case, the supervisor will contact the Overtime Management Unit to refer the case for their review.
- E. When police personnel are subpoenaed for court on a Scheduled Day Off (SDO), the platoon supervisor shall initiate an immediate review of the case and arrest paperwork to determine the need for the officer's appearance. If it appears that the officer is unnecessary, the supervisor shall contact the Overtime Management Unit to refer the case for their review.

IV. COMPLIANCE

- A. All personnel who receive overtime compensation shall participate in managing usage in a manner that is consistent with the procedures outlined in this memorandum. Accountability for overtime usage rests with every individual member of the Department.

- B. This department-wide procedure sets the minimum requirements that all members must follow. Since the functions and responsibilities vary within each unit of the Philadelphia Police Department, bureaus may establish additional standard operating procedures (SOP). Such procedures shall not override the requirements stated here. All such SOPs shall be forwarded to the newly created Division of Standards and Accountability.
- C. Unit commanders shall be responsible for the following:
1. Approving overtime requests in accordance with the procedures outlined in this memorandum.
 2. Tracking the use of overtime by assigned personnel.
 3. Reviewing and monitoring all overtime usage for their respective unit on a monthly basis.
- D. The Division of Standards and Accountability, under the Office of Operational Coordination and Accountability shall be charged with the following:
1. Monitoring, analyzing and ensuring compliance with appropriate overtime usage protocols.
 2. Reviewing all unit-generated procedures on overtime management and providing corrective feedback to ensure compliance with this document.
 3. Identifying, analyzing and determining the appropriateness of individuals earning large amounts of overtime.
 4. Attend monthly COMPSTAT sessions for issues concerning overtime usage.
- E. Overtime abuses or failures to comply with the above standard operating procedures shall be subject to disciplinary action.

CHARLES H. RAMSEY
Commissioner

FOOTNOTE #	GENERAL #	DATE SENT	REVISION
*1	5671 (b)(1) 5672 (a)	01-30-09	Phone Number Change

CIVIL COVER SHEET

13

5731

JS 44 (Rev. 12/12)

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rule of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

GABRIEL AL-KERNI

DEFENDANTS

THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, et al.

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff

Philadelphia

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant

Philadelphia

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF
THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED

Attorneys (If Known)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Steven J. Schatz, Esq., Master Weinstein Schatz Moyer, P.C.
1818 Market St., Suite 3620, Phila., PA 19103
(215) 561-2800

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff 3 Federal Question
(U.S. Government Not a Party) 2 U.S. Government Defendant 4 Diversity
(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

Citizen of This State

PTF

DEF

 1 Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State

PTF

DEF

Citizen of Another State

PTF

DEF

 2 Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State

PTF

DEF

Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country

PTF

DEF

 3 Foreign Nation

PTF

DEF

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT

- 110 Insurance
- 120 Marine
- 130 Miller Act
- 140 Negotiable Instrument
- 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment
- 151 Medicare Act
- 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)
- 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits
- 160 Stockholders' Suits
- 190 Other Contract
- 195 Contract Product Liability
- 196 Franchise

TORTS

- 310 Airplane
- 315 Airplane Product Liability
- 320 Assault, Libel & Slander
- 330 Federal Employers' Liability
- 340 Marine
- 345 Marine Product Liability
- 350 Motor Vehicle
- 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability
- 360 Other Personal Injury
- 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice

FORFEITURE/PENALTY

- 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881
- 690 Other

BANKRUPTCY

- 422 Appeal 28 USC 158
- 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157

OTHER STATUTES

- 375 False Claims Act
- 400 State Reapportionment
- 410 Antitrust
- 430 Banks and Banking
- 450 Commerce
- 460 Deportation
- 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
- 480 Consumer Credit
- 490 Cable/Sat TV
- 850 Securities/Commodities Exchange
- 890 Other Statutory Actions
- 891 Agricultural Acts
- 893 Environmental Matters
- 895 Freedom of Information Act
- 896 Arbitration
- 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision
- 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

REAL PROPERTY

- 210 Land Condemnation
- 220 Foreclosure
- 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment
- 240 Torts to Land
- 245 Tort Product Liability
- 290 All Other Real Property

CIVIL RIGHTS

- 440 Other Civil Rights
- 441 Voting
- 442 Employment
- 443 Housing/Accommodations
- 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment
- 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other
- 448 Education

PRISONER PETITIONS

- Habeas Corpus:
- 463 Alien Detainee
- 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence
- 530 General
- 535 Death Penalty
- Other:
- 540 Mandamus & Other
- 550 Civil Rights
- 555 Prison Condition
- 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement

PROPERTY RIGHTS

- 820 Copyrights

- 830 Patent

- 840 Trademark

SOCIAL SECURITY

- 861 HIA (1395ff)
- 862 Black Lung (923)
- 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))
- 864 SSID Title XVI
- 865 RSI (405(g))

LABOR

- 710 Fair Labor Standards Act

- 720 Labor/Management Relations

- 740 Railway Labor Act

- 751 Family and Medical Leave Act

- 790 Other Labor Litigation

- 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act

IMMIGRATION

- 462 Naturalization Application

- 465 Other Immigration Actions

FEDERAL TAX SUITS

- 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)

- 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

 1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Remanded from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from Another District (Specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
42 U.S.C. Sections 1983, 28 U.S.C. Section 1331,1343(1),(3),(4) and 1367(a)Brief description of cause:
false imprisonment

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

 CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.C.P.

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint
JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 10/11/13

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASE MANAGEMENT TRACK DESIGNATION FORM

GABRIEL AL-KERNI

CIVIL ACTION

v.

THE CITY OF PHILA., et al.

NO. **13 5731**

In accordance with the Civil Justice Expense and Delay Reduction Plan of this court, counsel for plaintiff shall complete a Case Management Track Designation Form in all civil cases at the time of filing the complaint and serve a copy on all defendants. (See § 1:03 of the plan set forth on the reverse side of this form.) In the event that a defendant does not agree with the plaintiff regarding said designation, that defendant shall, with its first appearance, submit to the clerk of court and serve on the plaintiff and all other parties, a Case Management Track Designation Form specifying the track to which that defendant believes the case should be assigned.

SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CASE MANAGEMENT TRACKS:

- (a) Habeas Corpus – Cases brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 through § 2255. ()
- (b) Social Security – Cases requesting review of a decision of the Secretary of Health and Human Services denying plaintiff Social Security Benefits. ()
- (c) Arbitration – Cases required to be designated for arbitration under Local Civil Rule 53.2. ()
- (d) Asbestos – Cases involving claims for personal injury or property damage from exposure to asbestos. ()
- (e) Special Management – Cases that do not fall into tracks (a) through (d) that are commonly referred to as complex and that need special or intense management by the court. (See reverse side of this form for a detailed explanation of special management cases.) (x)
- (f) Standard Management – Cases that do not fall into any one of the other tracks.

10/1/13

Date

Steven J. Schatz, Esq.

Attorney-at-law

Attorney for Plaintiff

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215-561-0012

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Telephone

FAX Number

E-Mail Address

(Civ. 660) 10/02

OUT 312013

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA — DESIGNATION FORM to be used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of assignment to appropriate calendar.

Address of Plaintiff: 1208 Wilder St., Phila., PA 19147

Address of Defendant: 1515 Arch St., Phila., PA 19103

Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: 10th & Tasker Sts., Phila., PA

(Use Reverse Side For Additional Space)

Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation and any publicly held corporation owning 10% or more of its stock?
(Attach two copies of the Disclosure Statement Form in accordance with Fed.R.Civ.P. 7.1(a))

Yes No

Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities?

RELATED CASE, IF ANY:

Case Number: _____ Judge _____ Date Terminated: _____

Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions:

1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?
Yes No
2. Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prior suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?
Yes No
3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier numbered case pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?
Yes No
4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil rights case filed by the same individual?
Yes No

CIVIL: (Place in ONE CATEGORY ONLY)

A. Federal Question Cases:

1. Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts
2. FELA
3. Jones Act-Personal Injury
4. Antitrust
5. Patent
6. Labor-Management Relations
7. Civil Rights
8. Habeas Corpus
9. Securities Act(s) Cases
10. Social Security Review Cases
11. All other Federal Question Cases
(Please specify) _____

B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases:

1. Insurance Contract and Other Contracts
2. Airplane Personal Injury
3. Assault, Defamation
4. Marine Personal Injury
5. Motor Vehicle Personal Injury
6. Other Personal Injury (Please specify)
(Please specify) _____
7. Products Liability
8. Products Liability — Asbestos
9. All other Diversity Cases

Steven J. Schatz

ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION

(Check Appropriate Category)

counsel of record do hereby certify:

Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2, Section 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of \$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs;

Relief other than monetary damages is sought.

DATE: 10/1/13

84509

Attorney-at-Law

Attorney I.D.#

NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.

I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is not related to any case now pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court except as noted above.

DATE: 10/1/13

84509

Attorney-at-Law

Attorney I.D.#